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The Hongkong Telegraph.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1919.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HUNGARY DECLARES WAR.

POPULACE WELCOMES DECISION WITH ENTHUSIASM.

Copenhagen, April 21.

A message from Budapest, dated yesterday, says the Central Soviet has declared a war of defence against the Czech, Rumanian and Jugo-Slav troops. The official agency states that the decision was enthusiastically welcomed and processions paraded the city.

The Soviet decided that half the workmen of all trades must take up arms. Revolutionary circles are intensely excited about the Rumanian advance.

The Government has issued impassioned appeals saying the Revolution is in great peril and ordering all factory hands to concentrate, without holidays or rest, upon munitions. All Reserve officers are ordered immediately to join the Red Army.

THE GERMAN PEACE DELEGATES.

DUE AT VERSAILLES YESTERDAY.

London, April 22.

A communiqué from Paris, dated yesterday, says:—A telegram received late this evening by Marshal Foch in reply to Sunday's telegram from the Council of Four to the German Government, states that the German Delegation will comprise six high personages, headed by Count Brockdorff Rantzau. The Delegation cannot arrive at Versailles before April 28.

THE FUIME QUESTION.

PRESIDENT WILSON DETERMINED.

Paris, April 21.

The Fuime question has reached a crisis. President Wilson did not attend the Council of Four to-day, which is endeavouring to reconcile the Italian and American viewpoints, in order to consult the American Delegation, which has decided to publish its facts if the deadlock continues. President Wilson is determined to avoid recognising the Secret Treaty of London.

IT GERMANY BREAKS PEACE TREATY.

BRITISH, FRENCH AND U.S. FORCES TO ACT.

Paris, April 21.

It is stated in French circles that progress is being made regarding the scheme for a defensive alliance between Great Britain, France and the United States, applicable to the Rhine area only and providing for immediate military and naval action in the event of Germany breaking the Peace Treaty as regards the demilitarised zone east of the Rhine.

FRENCH AVIATORS' SAD FATE.

Paris, April 21.

M. Vedrines, the celebrated aviator, accompanied by the mechanic, M. Guillain, who left Villac Coublay at 6.30 this morning, flying to Rome, crashed at 10.30 near St. Brambert d'Albon, in the Department of Drome. MM. Vedrines and Guillain were killed.

DALMATIAN QUESTION UNDECIDED.

Paris, April 21.

The Council of Eight, comprising President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando, Baron Sonnino, Mr. Balfour, M. Pichon and Mr. Lansing, discussed the question of Dalmatia, but no solution was reached.

THE INDIAN SITUATION.

Simla, April 18.

The Governor-General-in-Council has promulgated a fresh Ordinance, providing that any Court Martial or Commission may sentence a person convicted under Martial Law to transportation for life or for two years, or rigorous imprisonment for seven years and not exceeding 14 years.

The Defence of India Rules have also been amended, providing that no new newspaper can be printed or published without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NEW SHANGHAI HOTEL AND THEATRE.

BIG PURCHASE OF LAND.

Shanghai, April 28.

The Shanghai Hotels, Limited, has bought from Mr. E. S. Kadoorie a 300-foot frontage on Nanking Road, opposite the Race Course, for a modern hotel and theatre building including, besides a theatre, 500 rooms. It is hoped to make it the most modern hotel in the Orient.

The total area of the lot is eleven mow and the price 385,000 Taels.

Plans will be drawn up at once.

PRESS CRITICISM RESENTED.

Singapore, April 28.

Mr. James, the Food Controller, in a very vigorous speech, denounced the Press criticism of the Government's lack of foresight as engineered out of a desire for notoriety and re-emphasised the urgency of the food position.

JAPANESE CRUISER IN SINGAPORE.

Singapore, April 28.

The Japanese cruiser *Yakumo* has arrived here.

A RECENT MURDER.

POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

It has been revealed as the result of Police investigations that the Chinese who was found lying dead on the hillside at Yau-mati with a bullet wound through his head was the victim of an assault perpetrated by several members of the Triad Society whose enmity he had incurred. From the statements of one of the Chinese who was with the deceased at the time of the murder and who has since been arrested by the Police, it appears that the deceased, in company with the arrested man and others, was going to Shekwan on the night of the 24th inst., when the attack was made.

A shot fired by one of the attackers entered the head of the deceased and inflicted a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died some hours later, when he was at the house of doctor at Chungsha Street, to which place he had been conveyed by his friends for treatment. The body of the deceased was at 2 o'clock on the following morning brought to the hillside by his friends, their intention being to dump it and thereby avoid the awkward situation of being found with the murdered man on their hands. Their failure to take steps to notify the Police before the man's death deprived the Police of the opportunity of eliciting some facts from the deceased which would reveal his murderer. As it was, the only information which the Police obtained was from the arrested man who, however, stated that he had no knowledge of the identity of the murderer.

Sergeant Murphy, who had the affair in hand, this morning at the Police Court informed Mr. G. N. Orme that the arrested Chinese was not in any way implicated in the murder, as he was the deceased's best friend. The only charge on which he was arrested was that of neglecting to inform the Police. On this charge Mr. Orme inflicted a \$25 fine, with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po Service.)

Peking, April 28. A Mandate subjecting all nations of non-Treaty Powers to Chinese law has been issued.

Construction work on the Canton-Hankow Railway commences immediately with British, American and French capital.

The Vice-Minister of Finance and War have left for Shanghai in connection with loan and disbandment affairs.

Shanghai, April 28.

The President has privately wired Chu Kai-Kim that he is agreeable to the Constitution proposed by the Southerners.

A Peking official denies Dr. Wellington Koo's engagement to Tso Yu-lin's daughter.

Tuan Chi-jui's party wishes to appoint Hui Lan-chow as Tuchun of Shensi, but the President declares he will not change any Tuchun prior to a settlement by the Conference.

The shareholders meeting of the C.M.S.N. Co. has been postponed indefinitely, owing to a lawsuit among Shung Kung-Po's sons.

The Southern delegates had an informal meeting in Tong Shao-ye's house yesterday and arrived at certain decisions regarding the legal question, but these are kept secret.

The Peking financial situation is very difficult as the Tuchuns press for payment of military expenses. Therefore the President is anxious to hasten the Conference settlement.

Owing to the statement made by President Wilson on the 22nd inst. that the Italian demands must be moderated, the Italian delegation has decided to take no further part in the Conference, and is leaving Paris.

DAY BY DAY.

At Mr. G. P. Lammert's auction rooms, this afternoon the ss Ho Ming was sold by order of the mortgagees, "for \$53,600."

The ss. Windber, 2,693 tons, consigned to the Admiralty Line, arrived in port to-day from Seattle and Manila with a general cargo.

The Second Presbyterian Church at Canton will soon have its new building completed. The site is costing about \$18,000 and \$29,000 for the construction of the new building. So far the members of the church have only raised \$36,000, and \$9,000 is still needed. The Church members are busy working to raise the balance.

Messrs. Pathé Frères, who own the rights for China of the Million Dollar Chaplin films, have received the first Million Dollar production entitled "A Dog's Life" and will exhibit it in the Colony shortly. The success of the Chaplin films is quite sufficient guarantee that the new picture will be another triumph in cinema art.

The need for some method other than that at present existing for crossing from Kowloon to Hongkong and vice versa was again demonstrated to-day, when the 2 o'clock ferry from Kowloon, on arriving at the Hongkong side, took well over five minutes to get sufficiently near the pier to enable passengers to land. After sundry futile manoeuvres the ferry was backed with a bump into the pier and a rope was made fast and then after sundry to and fro's, eventually got alongside. When are we going to get that bridge or tunnel?

COMPANY REPORT.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

We are officially informed that the General Agents and Consulting Committee of the Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., will, at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders, to be held on Wednesday, the 21st proximo, declare a final dividend of \$12 per share in respect of Working Account 1917, add £23,854 3s. 4d. to the Sterling Reserve Fund and \$679,155.38 to Underwriting Suspense Account; and they will further declare an interim dividend of \$18 per share in respect of the Working Account 1918 and carry forward the sum of \$2,971,180.78.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

PROVISIONS REGARDING CHILD LABOUR.

Paris, April 20.—The following recommendations have been embodied in the report of the Committee on International Labour Legislation which have been adopted by the Peace Conference:

Employers and workmen shall be allowed the right of association for all peaceful purposes.

No child shall be employed in industry or commerce under the age of fourteen years.

Every child shall be assured the opportunity for mental and physical education.

Between the ages of fourteen years and sixteen years no person of either sex shall be employed in any work harmful to their physical development. Besides, their technical and general education shall be assured.

Every working person has the right to a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life having regard to the civilisation of his home and his country.

Woman shall receive equal pay for the same work and output as men.

BOLSHEVIKS KILL MANY CLERGYMEN.

BISHOPS, PRIEST, MONKS SLAUGHTERED.

London, February 3.—Murders of clergymen constitute the latest feature of Bolshevik terror in Russia, says Prof. Peter Struve, a distinguished Russian economist, who has escaped from Russia and arrived in England, after hiding from the Bolsheviks for months in Moscow and after a long journey on foot to reach safety in Finland. He was compelled to disguise himself to escape death at the hands of the Sabbath survivors, dancing is the most popular social recreation, and ladies and lasses who go to the townsmen might appear heavy and dull, as soon as the fiddle strikes up suffer a change and appear alert and graceful. In our great industrial towns dancing has never been more popular or more universal. It seems to provide a natural outlet from the drabness of surroundings and the monotony of modern industrial processes.

"Altogether ten bishops had been shot and many priests murdered, and the dean of Kazan Cathedral and his two sons were drowned in the Neva by the Red soldiers," said Professor Struve. "Near Kotka all the monks in one monastery were shot to death. Professor Kartashev, Minister of Religion in Kerensky's Government, who has escaped into Finland, says that the present persecution of the Church in Petrograd is only comparable with the persecution of the early Christians.

"In Moscow all the shootings take place at night, but in Petrograd the victims of the Bolsheviks are shot in the afternoon in the courtyard of the headquarters of the Executive Commission, and in order to drown the noise, it is usual to start the engines of motor cars which are waiting in the vicinity.

"At the beginning of the Bolshevik movement, I publicly expressed the opinion that even a German would hold converse with a Bolshevik. As a Russian Constitutional, it is completely inexplicable to me how any Allied government can contemplate discussion of any sort, in any circumstances or at any place, with any one who calls himself Bolshevik.

"Those who imagine that there can be any pact between the forces of civilization and Bolshevism have no conception of the real state of affairs in Russia. The most moderate form of restoration of order and liberty in Russia would make the existence of Bolshevism impossible. Bolshevism is complete tyranny, which is absolutely incompatible with any form of ordered liberty and constitutional government. It is entirely false to say that Bolshevism is a popular form of government. If Trotsky would walk a verst through Moscow he would be killed. No czar lived in greater terror of his subjects than the chiefs of the Bolshevik Government. There was more law and justice under serfdom than under the Bolsheviks.

"It is untrue that the armed forces of the Bolsheviks can offer any serious resistance to organized and well-armed pressure, and the failure of the Bolsheviks in Estonia, where they yielded before small but compact forces, is much more characteristic of their real nature than the successes they gained in the North and the East against the driblets put in action there.

To represent the Bolsheviks as being strong is not only false but very dangerous because it creates the very impression that the Bolsheviks desire to create.

They aim at world revolution, and to create a false impression of their power is to further their aims. Civilization must not shrink from the problem; it can be dealt with easily if it is grasped firmly. The real strength of the Bolsheviks lies in the irresolution of the leaders of civilization.

THE EX-KAISER'S FORTUNE.

It is reported from Berlin that the ex-Kaiser recently approached the German Government with regard to his private fortune, as he was without ready money and had already been obliged to borrow 20,000 gulden from his Dutch bank.

The German Government has allowed him a sum of 600,000 marks to meet current expenses.

SOCIAL REFORM BY DANCING.

BY THE DEAN OF MANCHESTER.

Dancing is as old as humanity itself, as old as tears and laughter, the natural rhythmic expression of human emotion and of the joy of life. Dancing is not merely a product and a feature of town life. It is remarkable that Scottish Puritanism, even in its severest days, has never suppressed dancing in the Highland glens. To-day in districts of the Highlands, where the old strict observance of the Sabbath survives, dancing is the most popular social recreation, and ladies and lasses who go to the townsmen might appear heavy and dull, as soon as the fiddle strikes up suffer a change and appear alert and graceful. In our great industrial towns dancing has never been more popular or more universal. It seems to provide a natural outlet from the drabness of surroundings and the monotony of modern industrial processes.

Girls especially seem to feel an absolute necessity for some outlet for their physical energy. Even after long hours in a factory, though mentally tired, they will still dance. In the absence of male companions they dance freely and readily among themselves:

Unprofaned by grasp of man, Maidens speed their simple ones:

Mary Jane with Mary Ann.

Many girls "go wrong" because they are not provided with some wholesome outlet for their physical energy.

They come out from the factory longing for some "fun."

Someone suggests a drink, and the descent is easy.

To girls and men of the working class dancing is, as a rule, a far more solemn and stately proceeding than it is to their richer brothers and sisters. No doubt there are undesirable dancing halls where the "bunny hug" and the "dip" are unduly prominent, but this is by no means a necessary part of the joy of dancing for them.

To the majority dancing is an art, and they have retained many of the stately measures of our forefathers, which have entirely disappeared from the modern society ballroom. Many varieties of step dancing are practised instead of the perpetual Boston and waltz. An M.C. who takes his position very seriously rules the proceedings with a firm hand, and all obey him implicitly.

If you want to see a really stately dance, go to a sergeant's ball. I have had the opportunity during the past year of witnessing a dance in a large girls' hostel in one of our munition centres to which men, mainly soldiers, were invited, and the proceedings were conducted with great dignity and decorum.

In a considerable town in the Midlands, under the supervision of the rector of the parish, a weekly dance is held in the town hall.

On each occasion a prominent citizen of the town and his wife act as host and hostess, receive the dancers, and preside over the proceedings.

The fact is that our young men and women do not desire bad dances if they can get good dances. A very moderate degree of reasonable and kindly supervision is all that is required.

Young men and women will dance as they have danced since the first dawn of time.

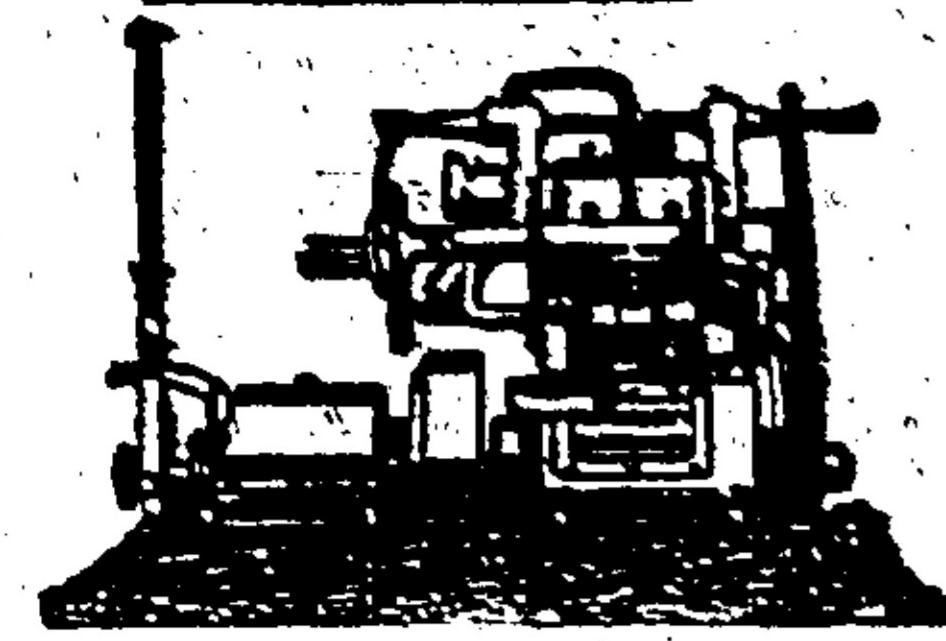
Why should opportunities of reasonable social intercourse and of the natural human joy of ordered rhythmic movement to music be confined to the sons and daughters of the wealthier classes?

Men and women of goodwill are rendering a wise and kindly service to the community when they help to provide such well-ordered dances.

FAMOUS ACTRESS DEAD.

Miss Fanny Coleman, a famous actress of old lady parts, but once a leading "ingenue" at the Haymarket in the days of Phelps and Buckstone, died in London at the age of 75. Throughout her 50 years of

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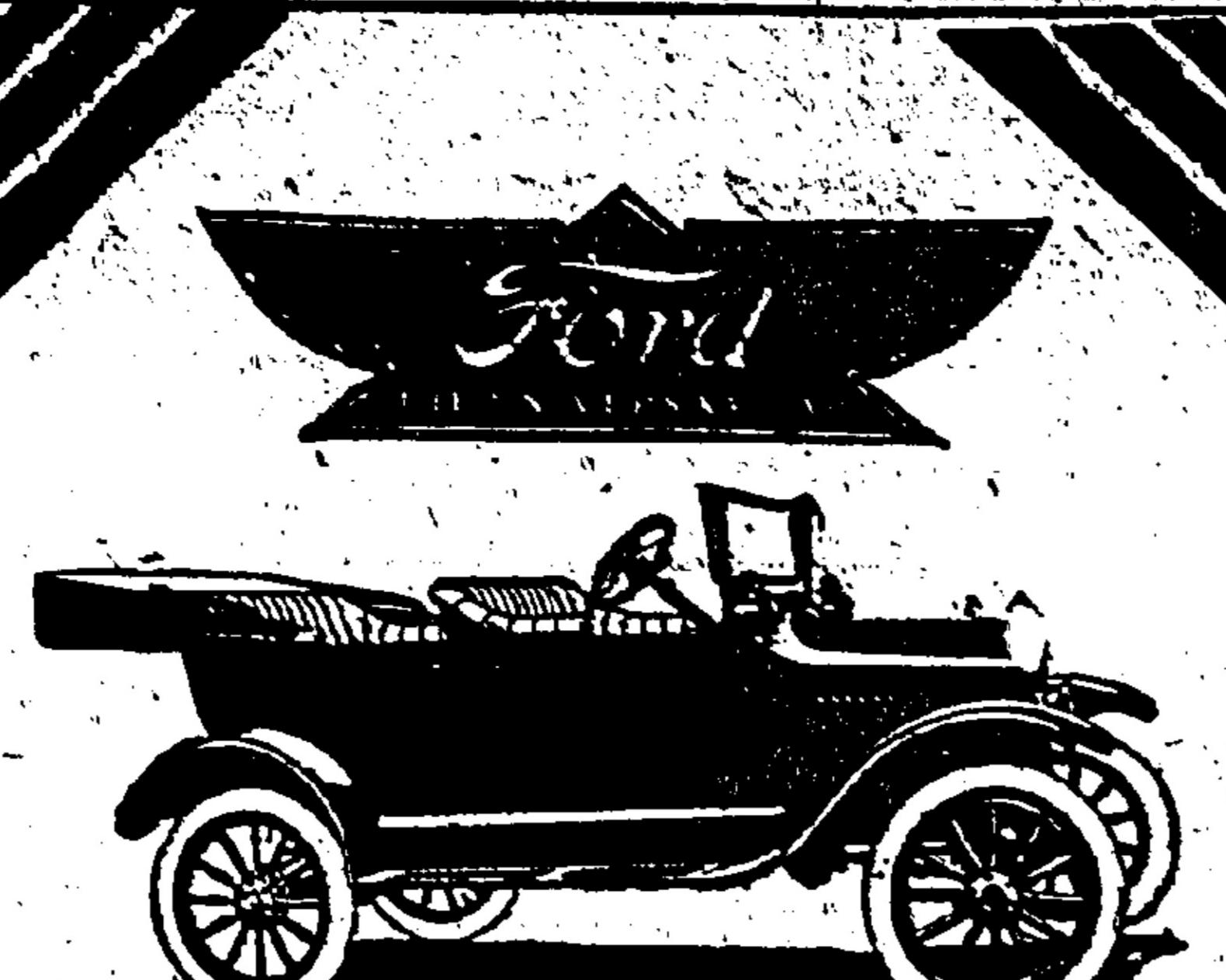
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SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PORTUGUESE.

AN INTERESTING SCHEME.

The Associação Promotora da Instrução Superior dos Portugueses has just been formed in Shanghai, having for its object the foundation of Scholarships, to be awarded to students of Portuguese nationality, parentage or descent, residing in Shanghai and other ports in the Far East, (including Hongkong) to enable them to take University degrees in the "Aurora University".

A circular issued by the new organisation says:—Hitherto many of our young men who have shown aptitude for and the desire to take up the professions of Law, Medicine or Engineering, have been unable to do so, owing to either or both of the following difficulties:

1.—A suitable and conveniently accessible place of learning.

2.—The necessary funds for the four or five years in the superior course of studies.

The first difficulty no longer exists, because the Reverend Fathers of the Society of Jesus, who are the Directors of the "Aurora University" are now prepared to receive the students selected by us.

To remove the second obstacle is the aim of our Association.

The Scholarships will be opened for competition to all boys of Portuguese nationality, parentage or descent in the Far East, not younger than sixteen or older than eighteen regardless of the schools they come from or the religion they profess.

The Scholarships will be awarded according to the results of the competitive examinations, which will be held periodically in the "Aurora University" (Future arrangements will be made for the candidates residing in other Ports).

The entire course will take 4 or 5 years and will cost about \$1,500.

2nd.—All candidates presenting themselves for examination

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U. S. NAVAL MATTERS.

EXPERTS TO VISIT EUROPE

Washington, March 10.—The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, and his chief technical advisers, Rear-Admirals Taylor, Griffin and Earle, will confer with officers of the Navy General Board before they sail next Saturday on the transport Leviathan for Europe, to study questions of warship design which have arisen as a result of the great war. Mr. Daniels said to-day that while the chief purpose of the trip was to prepare a report for Congress on the advisability of abandoning the construction of dreadnaughts and battle-cruisers in favour of a new type of composite ship, every other lesson of the war that applies to naval development would be reviewed. He expects to return early in May at the latest in order to have time before Congress meets to prepare his report.

The party will land at Brest and spend a day or two there before going to Paris for a conference with Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations and adviser on naval matters to the American Peace Conference delegation. No itinerary beyond that has been mapped out but Mr. Daniels is anxious to consult officials of both the Italian and British Admiralties, as well as the French, on ship-design questions.

The Secretary said Admirals Benson, Sims, Mayo, Rodman, and Pratt, and virtually all the officers who have served overseas during the war and with whom he has talked, favoured the composite ship idea. Such a vessel, he said, would be a very fast battleship with a speed approaching thirty knots an hour, but with the protection of ship of the line and the main batteries of the present-day dreadnaught as near as possible.

Officers of the General Board do not favour the change in the light of their present information, and it is essential, the Secretary said, that every aspect of the debate should be reviewed in order that the department could present a well-studied recommendation when Congress reassembled.

INTERESTING WAR FIGURES.
Washington, D. C., April 20.—The American Army in France on November 11 when the armistice was signed, held 21 per cent. of the entire front lines. The French Army held 50 per cent. at that date, and the British 15 per cent. The small Belgian Army was occupying six per cent. of the lines at that date.

for this scholarship must be provided with a certificate from their schools certifying as to their qualification and character.

3rd.—After passing the entrance examination qualifying him to enter the University receiving the award and before he begins his course of studies, the student is required to sign a pledge to faithfully finish his course with all assiduity and perseverance. His parents or guardian will also be required to give permission for their son or ward to enter the University and while there to undertake not to interrupt the course of his studies but to encourage him to continue. The student is further required to furnish the board with a certificate of Baptism or Birth.

4th.—Should the reports of the Aurora University prove to be unsatisfactory the Board reserves the right to discontinue any scholarship awarded.

5th.—The annual entrance examination will take place at a date to be made known to all the schools by letter as well as published in the local papers.

6th.—The award of scholarships is vested in the Board.

The circular is signed by the Rev. Fr. R. Jacquinot, S. J. and the following representatives:—E. Garcia and P. Q. R. da Silva, Associação Macaense de Socorro Mútuo; A. M. Dinis and D. M. Graca Gutierrez, Companhia Portuguesa de Coronel Mesquita S.V.C.; C. E. Lopes Ozorio (Hom Secy) and C. P. Simões, Shanghai Lusitano Club; V. F. Senra and L. d'Encarnação, Club Português; C. A. Martinho Marques, Portuguese business men.

We are asked to state that any information that any Hongkong resident requires may be had from Mr. C. E. Lopes Ozorio of International Bank, Shanghai.

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GRIEVANCES OF KOREANS.
UNIFICATION WITH JAPAN IMPOSSIBLE.

The complaints of the Koreans against the Japanese in connexion with the movement for the independence of Korea are set out in a memorandum entitled "The grievances of the Korean People and the bad Government by Japan," issued by the Organizing Committee of the Independence Movement. The document, which is given fully, is as follows:

(1) There are two chief reasons for the demand we make that Korea shall be emancipated from the rule of Japan:

(a) The Korean is much the older of the two nationalities for it has a history of organized government extending over 4,300 years. During a part of that period Korea sent tribute to the Court of China, but this was nothing more than an outward expression of the relations between the imperial families of the two nations. Korea was ever the sole possession of our Korean race and was never under the actual control of any foreign nation or government.

(b) The Japanese nation is an entirely distinct race from the Korean, she is an island people and her nakedness of body and mind could only be covered by the civilization she has received from Korea and China during the centuries of the past. Her customs, her literature and her very clothing come to her through Korea. Of late years she has added to these the face powder of a Western civilization; thus she becomes the whitened sepulchre of the East. She gives no evidence of moral force, her actions towards our nation have proved her to be the embodiment of cruelty. The evidence is complete that the unification of the Japanese and Korean races is an impossibility.

CHARGES OF INJUSTICE.

(2) There are five conspicuous injustices on the part of Japan towards Korea:

(a) The dog has bitten the hand of the China-Japan War of 1890. Japan solemnly acknowledged the independence of Korea, and Great Britain, the United States, France, Russia, and Germany have repeatedly acknowledged the same. In proof of this Japan and the other countries signed treaties guaranteeing this independence. The Korean people rejoiced in this and entered heartily upon the task of reform and national development. Unfortunately, at this time Russia began to move her forces southward and threatened the peace of the Orient and the safety of Korea. As a counter-move Japan made an alliance with Korea and opposed Russia with military force. True to the close relationship entered into with Japan the whole Korean nation gave of her best, either by financial aid or physical labour, and in matters of transportation the Japanese armories were faithfully and honourably treated. A large part of the campaign took place on Korean territory and as a result of this cooperation Japan was victorious over Russia. But when the war was concluded Japan revealed her true intention of devouring the whole of Korea and, finally, by personal threats addressed to our Imperial family, and by the action of the traitor Yi Won-yung, the articles of annexation were obtained.

BROKEN PROMISES.

(b) Broken promises.—It is very clearly stated in the Articles of Annexation that "Japan shall pay great honour to the Imperial family of Korea and shall preserve the rights of the Korean people." But what has happened? She has abolished our Imperial family and has made the whole of Korea a dumping ground for her own overflow population. This cannot be hidden from the eyes of the nation.

(c) Maladministration of the laws.—Our people are of a peaceful disposition, but this is no reason for misrepresenting us as half-civilised. In the law courts it is impossible for a Korean to obtain fair treatment when opposed to a Japanese, and when under police examination our people are called upon to endure suffering which cannot be described. There is a definite policy pursued for the depriving of our young people. Young men who neither smoke nor drink are marked down as being "obstinate" and "anti-Japanese," and determined efforts are made to undermine their principles. Under the pretence of clearing the town of loafers many young men of high prin-

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People have been arrested and attempts made to degrade them. There are such instances.

LIBERTY DEMANDED.

(d) The destruction of liberty.—Liberty of speech does not exist. No meeting of even ten or 20 persons can be held, no matter what its purpose without the presence of detectives who have authority to break up and disperse any gathering they choose. Liberty of the press is also denied. No newspaper or book is allowed to be published but such as perplex and mislead the intelligence of the reader. The scheme of education is incomplete and insufficient. There is a determination to limit the knowledge of our students instead of cultivating their intellects. A poisonous hand is plucking up the young trees.

(e) The arrest of 33 men.—The Japanese have arrested those who signed the manifesto of independence on March 1, 1919. They have also arrested several hundreds of men, as well as schoolboys and schoolgirls, who were indignant at the unjust treatment that the 33 men received. These hundreds of people have been imprisoned and deprived of food for two or three days at a time and they bear the marks of cruel injuries. We appeal to humanity against our oppressors. They are worthy of punishment by the god of righteousness, but we would rather play for them.

(f) Death of Lt.-Col. FLETCHER.

Rowing men have cause to regret the death of Lieut-Colonel W. A. L. Fletcher, D. S. O., who succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, following influenza, at Allerton, near Liverpool. In the prime of life, for he was only 18 years of age, he was destined to take a very prominent part in the reconstruction of rowing, and only a week before the Management Committee of Henley Royal Regatta honoured him by electing him as their chairman. Although achieving fame as an Old Blue to Oxford, Mr. Fletcher manifested the keenest interest in the sport general when his own active career as a rower ended. He figured prominently as a coach to University crews for the Boat Race for many years, and willingly assisted in the revival of the standard of craftsmanship at Cambridge when the Cantab fortunes were on the decline.

(g) The Future of Korea.—Our present demonstrations and solemn manifesto have not been inspired by outside influences. They spring from actual spiritual forces within our own nation. The Japanese Government has offered money for information as to who are the ring-leaders of this national movement. They offer their rewards, in vain for the leaders is God Himself and this movement is rooted within the hearts of 20,000,000 of the Korean people. Even our youths, our boys and girls, are glad to be arrested and imprisoned for this cause. They are too young to be impressed by outside influences. They respond to the deep spiritual movements of our united nation.

We are convinced that this is our nation's opportunity for self-expression and for the reassertion of the right to national self-determination which Heaven bestowed upon us. This is the time for our escape from the hands of our Japanese oppressors. We earnestly appeal to the nation of the earth to set a limit

USELESS AEROPLANES.

General Seely, in a written answer to Mr. Joynson Hicks, states that the number of aeroplanes on charge at the date of the Armistice was 20,850, and the number of seaplanes was 1,248. Since then and up to the date of the last return 2,142 obsolete machines have been reduced and in addition 1,823 machines of standard types which have been damaged and were not repairable have also been reduced. These figures include 2,460 which were reduced to produce in England. The disposal of aircraft surplus

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who are our agents there.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

DEATH.

Eufonia Maria de Souza aged 69. The funeral will leave her residence No. 1 Broadway Road, Happy Valley, to-morrow at 5.30 a.m. to the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception where a Requiem Mass will be said at 7.30 a.m., thence to the Cemetery, passing the Monument at 8.30 a.m.

Hongkong, 29th April. 1919.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1919.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

One of the most arresting items of news that came over the cables yesterday was that which stated, on the authority of the *Daily Telegraph's* Warsaw correspondent, that a formal Treaty has been signed between Germany and the Russian Bolshevik Government, under which the Germans are to reorganise the Russian railways and send a thousand military instructors to the Russian Army, whilst the Russians, on their part, are to supply Germany with provisions, to assist Germany in case of need during the next twenty years, and to refrain from entering into negotiations with the Entente. If this piece of news really represents a joint resolve by responsible authorities in both countries to enter into an alliance, then it is a serious business, for the possibilities of co-ordinated action are of such a kind as to be viewed with distinct concern by those who are seeking to kill militarism and all that belongs to it. But we shall want to know a few more details about this matter before being willing to attach to it the importance which, on face values, it seems to bear.

There is, of course, a so-called Bolshevik Government in Russia, but the Allies do not regard it as truly representative of the Russian people any more than neutral nations do. In any case, it has to face conditions of such seriousness in Russia itself that any assistance it could give to the Germans, either militarily or by the supply of provisions, would be more imaginary than real, we should think. The Bolsheviks would no doubt welcome the promise of a thousand military instructors from Germany, if only as a means of bolstering up their strength and enabling them to indulge in their favourite occupation of terrorising their own flesh and blood. And we can quite believe that there are even more than a thousand German military "experts" who would be only too ready to take on the job of instructing the Russians in methods of warfare, to say nothing of the unemployed German engineers who would jump at the task of helping to reorganise Russia's railways. That sort of thing in an unofficial way might very well come about. But what the world will want to know is whether this grandiose scheme is the result of collaboration between the Governments of two countries concerned. If so, then the Entente will have to readjust its attitude both to the one and the other.

The German Government cannot on the one hand send its delegates to Versailles for the purpose of signing the Peace Treaty, whilst on the other it is, at the same moment, in league with a Russia which refuses to have any negotiations with the Allies and which aims at strengthening itself militarily through help proffered by the Germans. That kind of thing will not do, and although it might commend itself to the Germans as a piece of sharp practice, we may depend upon it, that, if there is anything of the sort seriously contemplated, the Entente will let the Hun know that they cannot proceed on those lines. Equally, Russians who are willing to make cause with the enemies of the Entente are not entitled to any consideration, such as food supplies, from those who have a real desire to assist the Russian people as a whole.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

ETIQUETTE IGNORED.

Yesterday, the *Daily Press* printed in its columns a letter from an anonymous correspondent who sought to pour ridicule on some contributed musical notes which appeared in the *Telegraph* of Thursday last. In doing so, it appended an editorial observation which were these words:—"This letter should have been addressed to the *Telegraph*." Of course, it should have, and, by the same token, it should not have been given publicly through the medium of another journal. If our ultra-respectable contemporary does not know anything about journalistic etiquette, it may be interested to know that when a correspondent takes it upon himself to use one paper as a medium for criticising something which has appeared in another newspaper, the custom is either to return the communication to the writer, or, if the editor has courtesy enough, to forward it to the journal whose comments are criticised. But not so when the *Daily Press* gets a letter of this kind. It calmly puts it into print and with a characteristic air of lofty superiority, adds a comment that "many of our readers, like ourselves, may not have seen the article referred to." The *Daily Press* man whose job it is to crib news from the *Telegraph*, must have been very sleepy on Thursday night, or he could not possibly have missed seeing the article under notice. He has a pretty sharp eye for other items of local interest, though, for scarcely a day goes by that he does not steal an odd paragraph or two. In the case under notice, the correspondent reveals a poor spirit in not having the manliness to send his criticism to us direct; the *Daily Press* shows the utmost bad taste in printing it.

For the 48 hours ended yesterday there were notified eleven cases of plague (all fatal), two non-fatal cases each of cerebro-spinal meningitis and typhoid fever, and one fatal occurrence of small-pox. All were Chinese save one English sufferer from typhoid.

For the theft of 6 lbs. of copper piping from the Naval Yard, a sentence of six weeks' hard labour was to-day passed by Mr. G. N. Orme on a Chinese who was employed at the Yard. An Indian Naval Yard constable searched the man at the gate, and discovered the metal tied round his legs.

At the Coronet Theatre "Madcap Madge" is drawing packed houses. With an eye to wholesomeness of production, the management of the Coronet have always screened the best. "Madcap Madge" is in this category. It is a comedy of unusual interest that cannot fail to please and amuse the most depressed and critical. The bill of fare comprises as well "Fatty and Mabel Adrift" and the British Gazette.

Quite a disturbance was created in Ice House Street this morning, at about eleven o'clock, when two coolies proceeded to settle a difference of opinion, Chinese style, the implements of warfare being a broom, a bamboo carrying pole and "language." The men proceeded to be labour each other with considerable energy until finally, a burly Sikh embraced one of the combatants by the neck, bringing his right hand smartly into contact with the jaw, and, with a few well-chosen words, persuaded the aggressive one to retire from the combat.

A Chinese was this morning arrested on the Wing Lok Wharf, and the 49 rounds of revolver ammunition which were found in his possession were produced by Inspector Boulger as evidence at the Police Court. The Inspector stated that the Chinese, who was a cook on a U. S. cruiser, was a respectable looking man, and, for this reason, he hardly liked to press the case. The Chinese probably intended to bring the ammunition into China where it would command a ready sale, as the bullets were of a calibre which was in common use. A fine of \$25, or 14 days' hard labour in the alternative, was imposed by Mr. G. N. Orme.

At the Victoria Theatre is now being screened "A Little Sister of Everybody," in which the dainty Pathé star, Bessie Love, appears at her best. In the midst of the war pictures and the problem picture and the sky pictures comes now the sweet and winsome Bessie Love in what they are calling "the happy play." The story, clean and wholesome, with sentiment woven with deft hands and an eye to the lighter things of life, will prove doubly attractive in these troubled days when world sorrow is so thickly clouded above us all. In "Little Sister of Everybody," Bessie Love is a little orphan, who is brought up by her grandfather, an old philosopher who lives in the foreign quarter of a great American city. Seventeen years old, Celeste is a peculiar mixture of affection, shrewdness, and womanliness. There is a tense dramatic element in "A Little Sister of Everybody," a sweetly pathetic picture of family loyalty as exhibited in the behaviour and sacrifice of Celeste and a delightfully surprising finish.

DAY BY DAY.

TO-MORROW IS THE HappIEST DAY IN LIFE OF THE AVERAGE MAN.

The s.s. *Mylie*, at present lying in the Harbour, has on board a number of Russian subjects proceeding from Vladivostock to Odessa.

The two Chinese arrested in connection with the robbery on a cargo junk off Wan Chai on Sunday were to-day formally charged by Inspector Kent and remanded by Mr. G. N. Orme until Friday.

Among the passengers who left by the homeward-bound P. and O. steamer *Nellore* to-day were Mrs. R. E. Lindsell, Mrs. T. F. Claxton, Miss M. Ventris, Mrs. J. Caesar Clark, Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Birss, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hansen (Canton) and several other local residents.

For the 48 hours ended yesterday there were notified eleven cases of plague (all fatal), two non-fatal cases each of cerebro-spinal meningitis and typhoid fever, and one fatal occurrence of small-pox. All were Chinese save one English sufferer from typhoid.

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AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX"]

It is difficult to write this week's diary without making it an incessant grumble. However, everything good has an end and last week ushered in the warm season and we are now settling down to the hum-drug life of the hot weather. This is the period of the year when energy flags the ladies lose their colour and children droop. Social engagements grow less and less and the materials for making a decent diary are so scanty that I am almost driven to despair.

There is not much variety in the week's budget of news. The antics of Indian policemen and Mr. Holyoak's reference to the Press at the St. George's dinner have provided comic relief to our sombre dramas. Mr. Holyoak always takes so vocal a part in the proceedings of important meetings that his utterances are regarded as a local event of some interest, and I have always been disposed to treat them as such in my hedged-in diary.

Mr. Holyoak delivered a rhapsody on H. E. the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn's work during the tenure of his office. He said: "I think you know me well enough to know that I am not given to flattery; therefore when I submit to you what I think is the unanimous opinion of the Colony, I will pardon me if in this connection I apply to him the words of the Latin author, *Homo ad res perspicacem Lynceo vel Argos, et oculens totum*. Such perspicacity and vigilance put us all in good heart, for in him we have had a ruler who has not only been willing to learn from all sorts and conditions of men, but one who will agree that it is the truth, and I would like to take the public opportunity and occasion, on your behalf, to say we have appreciated very sincerely the manner in which His Excellency had entered into the problems which had arisen during the past few months, and the ability with which he tackled the large problems made us feel we almost desired that he was going to carry on." These sentiments rang true, making a deep impression on the audience whose feelings were indexed by the terse ejaculation "He'll do." His Excellency has impressed everyone as being determined, in all questions with which he had to deal, to try and understand to, to look at questions not only from the point of view of the ruler but also from the point of view of the ruled, and above all things to act fairly according to his lights. In this he has done his duty to the citizens of Hongkong during the time he has acted as Governor. More he could not do—more, I believe, we do not ask.

His Excellency made just the kind of speech we expected: plain, modest and sincere, and he spoke with that undisguised emotion which springs from the full sense of great responsibility. The future is in the lap of the gods, and if a plebiscite were to be taken as to which of the two we would like to have as our Governor—Mr. Stubbs or Mr. Severn—I am certain that with one echo the Colony would say Mr. Severn, not because we are prejudiced against Mr. Stubbs, but because we know nothing about him, and are quite satisfied that Mr. Severn is the man for Galway.

Popularity, it has been said, is the subtlest temptation to which human nature can be exposed. As a temptation, it is subtle only to those who are apt to regard it as a virtue. A person would not be popular if there were not something good about him. The most severe test that can be applied to a man is that he should be most loved by those who know him best. If we know a man well, and still love him, it is almost certain that we have found him sincere; and if he be sincere it is almost equally certain that he will at times do what is right for the sake of his principles—to make himself unpopular. A great thinker of old times said, "It is not hard to praise Athenians to Athenians." It does not require eloquence, for none of us care about the style in which our praises are uttered, we only care about the praise. And in that respect, we are not particular about the style in which praise of Mr. Severn's work was expressed; we are more concerned with the praise. It is quite in keeping with things that we should put on record our high appreciation of the remarkably good work that His Excellency has rendered during the short period he had administered the gadi.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn has lived in the Colony long enough to obtain a clear-sighted and nice discernment of the

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R.), state:

LEAVE.

The leave granted to A.S.P.R. and Adjutant Mr. T. F. Hough is hereby suspended until such time as he leaves the Colony.

DUTIES.

Search Supervisors duties will be performed as follows:

1st to 9th May (inclusive), by No. 2 Platoon.

10th May to 1st June (inclusive), by No. 2 Company.

KEYS.

Inspectors and Sergeants having keys of the Search Supervision Office will return them to Headquarters. In future, a key will be attached to the S. S. Occurrence Book.

MEETING.

A meeting will be held at Headquarters on the 2nd May at 5.30 p.m. All Staff Officers, Inspectors and Sergeants who have not hitherto performed s.s. Duties are required to attend. Staff Inspector Eldridge will attend.

This order does not apply to the Band, Orchestra Buglers and Mounted Section.

complex metaphysics of Hongkong citizenship. His Excellency will pardon me if in this connection I apply to him the words of the Latin author, *Homo ad res perspicacem Lynceo vel Argos, et oculens totum*. Such perspicacity and vigilance put us all in good heart, for in him we have had a ruler who has not only been willing to learn from all sorts and conditions of men, but one who will agree that it is the truth, and I would like to take the public opportunity and occasion, on your behalf, to say we have appreciated very sincerely the manner in which His Excellency had entered into the problems which had arisen during the past few months, and the ability with which he tackled the large problems made us feel we almost desired that he was going to carry on." These sentiments rang true, making a deep impression on the audience whose feelings were indexed by the terse ejaculation "He'll do." His Excellency has impressed everyone as being determined, in all questions with which he had to deal, to try and understand to, to look at questions not only from the point of view of the ruler but also from the point of view of the ruled, and above all things to act fairly according to his lights. In this he has done his duty to the citizens of Hongkong during the time he has acted as Governor. More he could not do—more, I believe, we do not ask.

Mr. Holyoak, following the present local fashion, had a dig at the Press "at any rate, part of it" when at the St. George's dinner he said: "I think it is to be deplored that the Press, at any rate, part of it, has to some extent attempted to poison the minds of the people of the Colony against the Governor-designate. As British people, we believe in giving every man a chance, and we believe in accepting the new Governor in the spirit in which he is to come to us—that it is to carry on the efficient administration which has been shown for many years past, and to grapple with the problems which may arise after due consultation with those appointed to advise him." This is delightfully entertaining.

"The efficient administration which has been shown for many years past," Does Mr. Holyoak mean what he says? How does he reconcile this with the indictment that he brought against the Hongkong Government at the Constitutional Reform mass meeting, for shirking their duties? Is this a *roll-face*? As an eminent doctor said, the reason of things lies in a narrow compass, if the mind could at any time be so happy as to light upon it. Most of the writings and discourses in the world are but illustration and rhetoric, which signifies as much as nothing to a mind in pursuit after the philosophical truth of things. Let Shakespeare speak:

To beguile the time,

Look like the time; bear welcome

in your eye,

Your hand, your tongue; look

like the innocent flower.

The Hongkong J. P.'s are like the leaves of Valambrosa. Seventeen new ones have just been added as an additional adornment to the list, and within the next few years they bid to increase with rapidity as the children of Israel multiplied in the land of the Pharaohs. In no part of the British Empire does a J. P. enjoy such an honour as the Hongkong J. P. To parody Shakespeare:

The J. P., J. P., silly J. P.,

Is not a thing to laugh to scorn.

The Hongkong J. P.'s have a right to elect a representative from among their number to the Legislative Council. This is a privilege which J. P.'s in no other part of the world

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CARS IN
TOWN.

THE NEW TERRITORY.

THE WORK OF THE
CHURCH.

The sermon at Union Church on Sunday morning was in the interests of the Hongkong and the New Territories' Evangelisation Society, whose annual meeting was announced for next Wednesday. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald took as his text Mat. 9:35—"Jesus went through all the cities and the villages, teaching in their synagogues and healing all manner of disease and all manner of sickness." It was 27 years, he remarked, since he first preached from that text, the occasion being what was called "Rural Mission Sunday" in the suburban Church where he was assisting, which looked toward industrial Lancashire on the one side and over the green Cheshire plains on the other, and generously maintained mission efforts in both. Four or five country chapels were associated with the mother church, and in giving them what help he could, he had enlarged his knowledge, begun during student days in Devon, of village life in England. Outside the industrial districts, he continued, where people are free to do as they like, it is no easy matter to maintain independence especially as regards religion. A man has to have grit in him, to remain a Baptist or Methodist, or Congregationalist under these circumstances, and perhaps for that very reason village life, and particularly village church, is a fine school of character for such as are hardy enough to stand the training. The village church may not count its members by the hundred; and the few it has are likely to be of the humbler ranks in a country like England whose social phenomena present an inextricable minglement of religion and snobbery. But those little congregations contain some of the salt of the land, intellectually and spiritually. If it were possible to remove all the men and women of light and leading in the big world who owe their best to early training in quiet, out-of-the-way places the world would be left strangely poor.

Now our Lord Jesus came from a little place, a little place with a bad reputation, so bad that when the great and good of His time wanted to show how little they thought of Him they called Him "Nazarene." And in the short time given Him to do all His public work He found time to attend to the little places. He did not neglect the big centres like Capernaum and Jerusalem, but the villages in between were not just places to be hurried through on the way from one big centre to another. The Saviour halted at them. He found time to teach in them, and to heal the sickness which is just as hard to bear if your neighbours are only 500 as if they numbered 500,000. Do not overlook the villages if you are concerned to do God's work. Satan does not overlook them, as he goes to and fro in the earth and walks up and down in it, seeking whom he may slander or seduce. If he can keep hold of the little towns the big ones can be trusted to run enough wickedness, on their own. Occupy your "strategic centres" for gospel propaganda by all means, but see that your centre has a circumference around it and radii running to it in all directions.

Now China, on whose borders we live, is a land of villages. Its great cities are few and contain but a small proportion of its vast population. China consists of the thousands of moderate-size towns and the scores of thousands of little towns and villages of all size which cover the country. So if you are to do anything for China you must do

shame, so many people seem eager to pick up and pass on anything which might tell against mission work, no matter how ill-authenticated. A local newspaper recently said, in an incidental paragraph, that as people come to know what is actually going on, subscriptions to missions were falling off. That is one of many such idle words for which account will have to be given in the day of judgment. It also happens to be quite untrue. Subscriptions to missions are not falling off. The C. M. S. had a special day of thanksgiving last February, for, I believe, the largest annual income in its history. Other societies have had a similar experience, notwithstanding all the heavy claims of the war, perhaps indeed because of them, seeing that while people are taking one side of life seriously they are more disposed to do the same in others.

As to knowing what is actually going on, did you ever hear of any missionary board or body which is not anxious above all else that people should take means to do that very thing? Why, it is the constant cry of everyone of them. Send deputations to examine and report. Get together representatives of all the hard-headed, critically-disposed, unsentimental elements in your constituency, and let them look into every nook and corner and list and ledger. They will not find perfection; they may be able to suggest improvements. But they will come back glorifying God and saying that the half had never been told them, and finding reason for the future to specialise less in hard-headedness and try whether God's work might not thrive on a little warm-heartedness for a change. The very first paragraph in our Society's new report invites your inspection and expresses the hope that you will give it. St. John says: "He that doeth true cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest that they are wrought in God." One may add that he who does not wish to learn that truth takes care not to examine what the light reveals, but prefers listening to club-corner gossip, which is the most reliable source of misinformation evolved since the day of Ananias.

But we hope you will go and "look see" what is actually going on. It would be a pity for you to go back to England or even Scotland with nothing more accurate than traders' tattle when you are asked about mission work. Many an excursion is made into the New Territory for pleasure; might not a few be taken in the interest of the work of God, if it does interest us? Our Colony owes more to the district than simply to police to protect it, though that is no small blessing. We owe it the best we have to give, which is the gospel of our Lord. Without that, China will never make a nation, not though Europe should import all its science and America transplant all its discarded breweries or Japan organise the dragon into efficiency in dependence on the rising sun. We can do our bit; it may not be very large, but it is extremely interesting, and no one can measure its importance.

The strangest objection I have ever heard is that the work is on much too small a scale. I never heard a siller reason for refusing a subscription. Give us the means and we will soon double the work or multiply it by any factor you render possible. Anyway, the whole land is before us, unwalled both literally and figuratively, for even the barriers of ignorance and prejudice are crumbling away. "Gog," by which Ezekiel doubtless meant Assyria, planned to destroy the unfortified country. Our object is the opposite, and can displease nobody except the devil and the superior person who knows what is good for men better than the Lord Who died for them.

Barriers indeed are breaking down; still it is not the easiest thing for a Chinese village to become a Christian, even under British administration. Often not a man stands to lose by being baptized, and seldom indeed to gain. At this very time the Christian shop-keepers in one of our villages are threatened with a boycott because they cannot support idol worship and want to devote their money to a public dispensary instead. It is never easy anywhere to be a non-conformist to the current type of religion. It is bad enough in an English village, but can be far worse out here, where, under clan organisation, things can be made extremely trying for a Christian convert without anyone's transgressing the law or committing actual breaches of the peace. Our Society—I want you to note this—has nothing to tempt those people

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TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 26th April, 1919:

	Receipts	Receipts
	per week	for 17 weeks
This Year...	\$14,533	\$239,877
Last Year...	13,039	229,579
Increase...	1,494	10,198
Decrease: ...		

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S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NELLORE	29 Apr. at noon	2nd June	10th June
NEURALIA	mid May	—	—

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

HEJAZ	2nd May	due Bombay about
		22nd May

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EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	26 June.	14 July.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	9 July.	30 July.
EMPEROR OF ASIA	24 July.	11 Aug.
MONTREAL	2 Aug.	26 Aug.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	21 Aug.	8 Sept.
EMPEROR OF ASIA	18 Sept.	6 Oct.

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Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	30, Apr.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	1, May.
Macila	Loonggang	J. M. Co.	2, May.
Shanghai	Tuungshing	J. M. Co.	2, May.
Strits and Calcutta	Fooshing	J. M. Co.	2, May.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	3, May.
Tentain	Huichow	B. & S.	3, May.
J.-peh Ports	Manking M.	O. S. K.	4, May.
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Yingchow	B. & S.	4, May.
Shanghai	Hopsank	J. M. Co.	4, May.
Keeling via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	4, May.
Swatow and Bangkok	Liangchow	B. & S.	5, May.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	6, May.
Manila	Wosang	J. M. Co.	9, May.
Shanghai	Dilwara	P. & O.	11, May.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	18, May.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Motor Ship

"W. F. BURROWS"

having arrived from Seattle, via ports, on April 26th 1919,
consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed
at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Go-
downs of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.,
Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by
the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before
 Bills of Lading will be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns
where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on May 1st, 1919 by
the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims
will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and
cargo undelivered on and after May 2nd, 1919, will be subject to
rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.,

5th Floor
Hotel Mansions

Hongkong, April 26th, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

"SEIYO MARU."

The Steamer arrived from JAPAN PORTS, Thursday April 24.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bill of
lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery from
the steamer or Godown where all cargo impeding immediate discharge
will be landed at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the
Godown until Saturday May 3rd, when they will be examined
by Messrs Carmichael & Clarke.

Storage charges will be assessed on cargo remaining un-
delivered on and after Thursday, May 1st.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the
Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Monday,
May 5th, at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the
steamer or Godown and none will be entertained if presented later
than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for
counter-signature.

T. TAIKO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1919.

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CONSIGNEES.	CONSIGNEES.	CONSIGNEES.
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THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.	TOYO KISEN KAISHA.	OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
THE Steamer	"BUYO MARU."	Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "RHESUS,"
"MELVILLE DOLLAR"	From SINGAPORE, April 23rd.	are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk.
having arrived from Vancouver B. C., via ports, on April 23rd, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at consignee's risk.	Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bill of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery from the steamer or Godown, where all cargo impending immediate discharge will be landed at consignee's risk.	The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 28th April.
All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the godowns until Saturday May 3rd, when they will be examined prior to steamer's arrival.	All broken, chafed and damaged cargo are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.	Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th May, will be subject to rent.	No claims will be admitted after the steamer's arrival, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th May, will be subject to rent.	All claims against the steamer must be presented to the under- signed on or before the 19th May or they will not be recognized.
No claims will be admitted after the steamer's arrival, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th May, will be subject to rent.	No claims will be admitted after the steamer's arrival, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th May, will be subject to rent.	No claims will be admitted after the steamer's arrival, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th May, will be subject to rent.
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No claims will be admitted after the steamer's arrival, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th May, will be subject to 		

TRADE WITH ENEMIES.

SOME MODIFICATIONS.

Trade to certain extent with enemy countries and enemy subjects is to be allowed, effective at once, according to information received by the American Consul-General. The Consul-General has received instructions from Washington, announcing that commencing to-day, April 29th, all enemy trading lists are suspended and the removal of all liabilities heretofore arising out of the inscription in such lists is announced. All persons in the United States are authorized to trade and communicate with all persons abroad with whom trade and communication is prohibited by the trading with the enemy act except that the present restriction against trade and communication between the United States and Germany or Hungary will continue in effect. The instructions indicate that similar action will be taken concurrently by the Allied governments.

The foregoing action of the War Trade Board thus communicated will not affect the status of or authorize trade with respect to any property which heretofore under the trading with enemy act has been reported to the United States Alien Property Custodian or should have been so reported or any property which the alien property custodian has heretofore seized or required to be transferred or delivered to him but this action does, however, permit the establishment of new credits and the creation of new assets in the United States by all persons abroad with whom trade is authorized by said action and such new credits or assets will not be taken over by the United States or Allies' property custodian. The foregoing does not, of course, modify present prohibition against trade with part of Russia under Bolshevik control. With respect to all the foregoing action the right is reserved to revive all or any part of previous enemy trade restrictions if same should become necessary.

SUMMARY COURT.

AN INSURANCE CLAIM.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Melbourne Lau Tit Kee, claimed from the Luen Yick Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., the sum of \$1,000, the plaintiff alleging that on November 12, 1917, he effected with the defendant Company a policy for \$1,000, insurance against loss or damage from fire on the premises of No. 203, Queen's Road West, from November 12, 1917, to November 12, 1918. On December 12, 1917 a fire occurred at the said premises and goods were partly destroyed by fire and partly damaged by reason of fire. The amount of the policy was therefore claimed.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada represented the plaintiff and Mr. E. J. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. D'Almada said that he had previously asked for pleadings but had been refused by His Lordship. He now quoted authorities to show that in an insurance claim, the defendants were compelled to state on what ground the defence was based. He therefore asked that pleadings be submitted.

Mr. Davidson said that the claim was for \$2,000 odd, (there was another claim involved in addition to that before His Lordship which would be decided in the present case). His defence was that the total damage suffered amounted to \$5 only. If, therefore, in view of the large difference between the amounts, His Lordship found for the defendants, the plaintiffs' claim would be a fraudulent one and they would not be entitled to anything.

Mr. D'Almada argued that the defence of fraud was new and he must have an adjournment to enable him to prepare evidence on point.

His Lordship adjourned the case until Wednesday next.

LAWN TENNIS.

CHINESE WIN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

Having secured the honours in the Open Championship Doubles from Capt. Murray and J. S. Jennings in the H.K.C.C. Tournament, F. A. Redmond and N. E. Kent met Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung, the holders of the title, last evening, with the result that the Chinese retain the Championship honours. A very large number of spectators was present, including His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.

The play opened very fast and it was evident that Redmond and Kent intended to get all the benefit

they could derive from superior staying powers; on the other hand,

the Chinese realised their vulnerable spot was proved by the fact that despite their endeavours to keep the pace as steady as possible, they appeared to be very nearly "all in" at the finish of the match. There were many fine rallies and periods of brilliant play. The Chinese played with honour about even, although Wong frequently called forth bursts of applause by absolutely unreturnable drives. Redmond was rather weak, Kent being a useful partner and playing a much better and more steady game than usual. Indeed, had it not been that Redmond exhibited his characteristic inconsistency, the result would have been different.

In the first set, Redmond opened well. The first game went to the Chinese after deuce. Redmond and Kent securing the next two. The latter only secured one more game in the set. Redmond going right off his form, often driving outside and into the net. Kent played well but his partner's assistance was necessary for scoring. Redmond came on again in the last game and a hard fight ensued, the score going to deuce seven times. In this game some brilliant all-round tennis was played by all contestants which drew frequent bursts of applause from the spectators. The Chinese secured the advantage after the seventh deuce when Redmond, taking a sporting chance, failed the game and set going to the former 6-3.

In the second set the Chinese played well together in their pace-avoiding tactics and Redmond opened badly by frequent drives outside. Kent also frequently found the net. The first two games went to the Chinese, who then fell off considerably Wong serving double faults.

Redmond showed a tendency to get on his form again and the third and fourth games went against the Chinese. The latter, after securing the fifth, conceded two more games to their opponents and then took the remainder including a love game, and the set 6-4.

In the next set, Redmond played a fine game and received excellent assistance from Kent whilst the Chinese appeared to be getting tired. Their game lost its "snap" and they frequently found the net whilst Wong again served double faults. They secured four games only, the set going to Redmond and Kent, after some fine rallies towards the end, 6-4.

In the fourth and last set the Chinese, after a brief rest, showed that by consistent play they were their opponents' masters. Wong put across some wonderful drives which were impossible to return, whilst Kent and Redmond were playing somewhat wildly. The latter pair lost the first game after a good rally, the second without scoring a point and the third owing to Kent driving into the net. They made a stand at the fourth game, but lost the next three, the Chinese winning the set 6-1 and the match 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.

H.K. & S. Banks	b.	\$687½
Marine Insurances.		
Cantons	b.	\$455
North Chinas	b.	\$215
Unions	b.	\$1080
Yangtze	b.	\$255
Far Eastern	b.	25

Fire Insurances.

China Fires	b.	\$160
H. K. Fires	b.	\$330

Shipping.

Douglas	b.	\$89
Steamboats	b. & sa.	\$214
Indos (Pref.)	b. & sa.	\$32
Indos (Def.)	sa.	153
Shells	b.	170
Fer. es	b.	\$33

Refineries.

Sugars	b.	\$148 sa. 145
Malabons	b.	835

Mining.

Kailans	n.	50
Langkats	b.	20
Shanghai Loans	b.	20
Shai Explorations	b.	24
Raubs	b.	41
Tronchis	b.	40
Urals	s.	40

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, C.		
H.K. Wharves	b.	\$128
K. Docks	b.	\$153
Shai Docks	b. & sa.	\$126
N. Engineering	b.	234

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.		
Centrals	b.	\$107
H.K. Hotels	b.	99
Land Invest.	b.	\$105
H. phrys Est.	sa.	\$790
K. loon Lands	b.	837
L. Reclamations	n.	\$175
West Points	b.	\$69

Cotton Mills.		
Ewos	n.	2424
Kung Yiks	b.	134
Lan Kung Mows	n.	170
Orientals	b.	91
Shai Cottons	n.	180
Yangtzeapoos	b.	12

Miscellaneous.		
Green Islands	b.	\$750
China Borneos	n.	\$13.20
C. L. Borneos s. cum rights	s.	\$34
China Providents	b.	\$752
Dairy Farms	b.	\$30
H. K. Electrics	b.	\$78
Macao Electrics	b.	\$334
Ropes	b.	\$314
Trams, Low Level	n.	\$750
Trams, Peak, old	b.	\$750
Trams, Peak, new	b.	cts. 75
Laundries	b.	\$334
Steel Foundries	n.	\$12
U. Waterboats	n.	\$134
Watsons	n.	\$514
Wm. Powells	b.	\$1124
Wiseman's	b.	27

Hongkong, April 29, 1919.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

ARTILLERY COMPANY

H.K.D.C.

The Barker Cup Rifle Competition between Half Company teams took place at King's Park Range on Sunday, the 27th instant. The following are the teams with results of shooting:

RIGHT HALF.

C.S.M. Bradbury ... 71
Sergt. Manuk ... 78
Corpl. Martin ... 72
Bombar Raitton ... 78

" Carroll ... 76
Gunner Compton ... 82
" Redmond ... 61
" Oliphant ... 60

Total ... 578

LEFT HALF.

Lieut. Danby ... 84
C.S.M. Frith ... 75
Sergt. Macpherson ... 66
Gunner Goldfinch ... 79

" Serby ... 78
" Dunlevy ... 75
" Young ... 65
" Mackay ... 64

Total ... 586

The Left Half won by 8 points.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICA'S BRILLIANT REVUE STAR.

LAURA GUERITE

will be in

HONGKONG

shortly

with her Full Company, including

The Popular London Comedian,

GEORGE BOSS.

THE ASTORIA.

TO SAIL TO AMERICA.

The America-built auxiliary schooner Astoria, which has been in Hongkong since last January and has made unsuccessful attempts to leave for San Francisco under her engine power, is to have her propellers taken off and will make the voyage, with a cargo of copra, under sail.

The Astoria put into the Harbour last January owing to bad weather and left a few days after. She returned, however, with engine trouble and has since been laid up owing to the fact that certain spare parts for her engines (two 240 h.p. Scandia motors) could not be obtained. In all other respects the vessel is quite seaworthy and was built with the approval of the American Shipping Board. It has now been decided to dock her and remove the propeller and sail her to Frisco.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE COMPETING TEAMS.

The Tennis League season is to commence on Saturday, and it is hoped that it will conclude by the end of July. This year there will be only one Division, and there are twelve teams competing in all. Each team will play its opponents once, so the full programme will comprise eleven matches for every Club entering.

